THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1799. [No. 1959.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Publiſhed by HENRY BARBER, near the State-Houſe.

C. FOWLER & Co.

In addition to their former Aſſortment of Groceries,

HAVE FOR SALE,

RUSSIA and Ravens Duck of the firſt Quality,
Cordage,
Sewing Twine,
Twenty Boxes white powdered Sugar, intitled to Drawback,
Twenty Cheſts Souchong Tea,
Seven Hogſheads Virginia Tobacco,
and
A freſh Supply of ſuperfine and common FLOUR.

Newport, October 22, 1799.

The Farm lately belonging to George Hazard, Eſq; deceaſed, in South-Kingſtown, is to LET—It is a very large and valuable Farm.—For Terms apply to the Subſcriber.

CARDER HAZARD.

Newport, October 21, 1799.

THE Public is hereby informed, that I wiſh to take Six or Eight Children under my Tuition—No Exertions ſhall be wanting for their eminent Improvement in KNOWLEDGE and VIRTUE.

WILLIAM COLLIER.

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HAS FOR SALE,

St Peterſburg Clean Hemp,
Swede Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Cheſt,
And Molaſſes per Hogſhead.

Newport, Sept. 24th, 1799.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Having opened a Store on Baniſter's Wharf, beg Leave to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have for Sale,

LIQUORS, of the beſt Kind, a general Aſſortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Aſſortment of which they propoſe to be conſtantly ſupplied with.——Fiſhing Parties, Maſters of Packets, Paſſengers, &c. may be ſupplied at ſaid Store on the ſhorteſt Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

☞ They have alſo for Sale, Flour by the Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogſhead; Molaſſes by the Hogſhead; Pimento by the Bag; 100 Barrels Roſin, and 250 GIN-CASES.

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Has for SALE, at his Store on the South Side of the RED MARKET,

A Handſome Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods; Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or Pound; Raiſins by the Jar or Caſk; Chocolate, Nutmegs, Allſpice, and other Spices; Sugar by Box or Barrel; Molaſſes by Hogſhead or Gallon; Weſt-India and New-England Rum by Hogſhead or Gallon; Porter by Caſk or Dozen; Flour by Barrel; Rice by Caſk; 600 Buſhels Salt; 120 Quintals of dried Codfiſh; Soap by the Box: Paper by the Ream; Starch by the Hundred or Pound; Sole Leather by the Hundred Weight, or Side, and Calfſkins; a Variety of Cutlery and Hardware; a good Aſſortment of Iron Ware and Nails; Cotton; Cheeſe; Coffee; and a Variety of other Articles, too numerous to be detailed within the Limits of an Advertiſement.

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At the Sign of the EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

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THAT pleaſantly ſituated Houſe and Lot of Land, late in the Poſſeſſion of Samuel Spooner, of Newport, Sailmaker, deceaſed; for the Payment of the Legacy given to Elizabeth Spooner, now Elizabeth Dunham, by the laſt Will and Teſtament of her honored Father, of Newport, deceaſed, for the Payment of which, the ſaid Eſtate was made accountable—and if any Overplus after the Legacy aforeſaid—for the Benefit of the Creditors of the ſaid Samuel—by the Approbation of the Supreme Judicial Court of this State, and Direction of the Town-Council of the Town of Newport aforeſaid. Together with the Perſonal Eſtate for the Benefit of the Creditors aforeſaid.

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Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

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Alſo, juſt Received, Gentlemen and Ladies Umbrellas—India Luteſtrings—Nankeens, &c.

Newport, July 22, 1799.

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GUNPOWDER
Hyſon
Souchong
Bohea
} Teas, per Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity.
Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by

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CONTINUATION OF Lateſt Foreign Intelligence.

ITALY.

From the Florence Gazette Extraordinary, July 20.

THE French, during their ſtay in Tuſcany, iſſued a variety of Proclamations againſt the Inſurgents: one of them in particular held out a pardon to thoſe who ſhould lay down their arms. The inſurgents of Arezzo, publiſhed the following anſwer to that Proclamation, which they addreſſed to Rivani, the Preſident of the Government of Florence.

"The French Government, diſciplined in the art of conquering provinces and kingdoms by the means of perfidy, faction, and intrigue, are enraged and diſmayed at beholding the extent, and conſequently the formidable attitude of the inſurrection.—They are far, however, from being willing to awake from the flattering dream which induces them to imagine that they can ſcatter and diſſolve it by a meer ſheet of paper. Fatigued neither by holding out threats at one time and offers of pardon at another; confounded by the ſhame of drawing back, and ſhrinking with fear, after the boaſtful publication of their terrific Proclamations, they endeavour to convert you into an inſtrument for enforcing the perſuaſion that they are ſincerely diſpoſed to adopt meaſures of mildneſs and moderation, but who is unacquainted and unprovoked by the inſidious language, the fallacious policy of the French Miniſters and their ſatallites? This gracious pardon they hold out does not flow from the goodneſs of their heart, but is extorted by the imperious neceſſity of the moment. When Ruſco fell back on St. Quirico, he marched againſt Arezzo by order of that braggard Macdonald, who in his imagination already ſacked and ravaged every town, and reared in their room ſome romantic pyramids. Were we then more guilty than at preſent in his imagination? The retreat of that General and the pacific offers that are now addreſſed to us are not ſo much dictated by emotions of ſenſibility, as by the diſaſters and defeats which they have ſuſtained in different parts of Italy, and particularly on the confines of Tuſcany. Theſe virtuous Frenchmen, whom you repreſent as ſo concerned at our misfortunes, and ſo anxious to fraternize with us as to have employed the intervention of the Miniſters of the Goſpel to ſolicit our return from what they call our fatal error, are they not the very ſame who have ſpread deſolation all over Europe; who have every were perſecuted religion, and loaded it with ſcoffs and ſcorns; who have reduced unfortunte Tuſcany to the loweſt ebb of diſtreſs by miſery and famine; are they not the very men who applauded the docility of the good natured Luſcan people, becauſe they imagined that by ſuch hollow flattery they might more ſurely undo them? Are they not the very men who, though they ſeemed to hold the name of impoſitions in execration, deſpoiled notwithſtading all the wealth of the public treaſuries; gathered up all the money of the ſtate, and enriched themſelves with the plunder of all the Churches; who ſtole or put into requiſition all the horſes, and carried off all the proviſions, under the pretext of maintaining a body of troops for the protection of the ſtate; and that from perſons who ſo far from wiſhing for any connection with the French, would, on the contrary, have given all they poſſeſſed, that they might never ſee them, except, perhaps, a few deſperate wretches, who looked forward to the French for protection and employment? Are they not the very men, who, providing only for their own ſafety, and regardleſs of that of others, have diſarmed, by one order, the whole of Tuſcany; and after having poſſeſſed themſelves of all the arms, ſold them afterwards at a low rate, under the eyes of their very owners? Are they not the very men, who, having nothing at heart or in view, but plunder and robbery, expoſe to ſale all the furniture, the houſes and the lands of the inhabitants, and who are ready even to ſell their blood, did there exiſt a nation ſo baſe and perfidious as their own, with whom they might contract for it? The pardon, therefore, which they offer, proceeds merely from the deſire to afflict with the ſame miſery and deſolation thoſe whom they ſtigmatize as inſurgents, among, whom, however, are to be found plenty and tranquility, bleſſings wholly unknown to the cities and provinces that have admitted within their boſom thoſe deſolating monſters. Let the Tuſcan people, who have been thus lulled with the promiſe of Sovereignty, carefully conſider the ſtate of miſery unto which they are reduced; let them compare it with that of the Lombards, the Neapolitans, the Romans, who have allowed themſelves to be inveigled by ſimilar promiſes. For your part, Tuſcans, you have always beheld with ſcorn and indignation thoſe execreable innovators, who deprive nations of their ſovereigns, in order to bow their necks before the nod of a thouſand baſe and barbarous tyrants. Your rage would have burſt out againſt them from the very moment of their arrival, had not the beſt of Princes and of Fathers repreſſed your reſentment and arreſted your avenging arm. You ſubmitted, and withheld your fears and your lamentations the moment the beloved Ferdinand was tearing himſelf from your embrace.—But your ſilence was an inauſpicious omen for thoſe unhappy ſufferers . . . . . But the imperial cohorts, ſo anxiouſly looked for, rapidly approach your frontiers, daily winning and crowning their brows with new laurels, which French perfidy would fain conceal from your knowledge. The miſerable remains of the Republican armies that have concentrated themſelves in Tuſcany, are ſtraining their laſt efforts, but to no purpoſe.

"The Divine Juſtice, juſtly enraged, has, at the cloſe of ten years, appointed the hour of puniſhment.——The dejection of their leaders, the deſertion of their ſoldiers, the motion of their troops—every thing beſpeaks defeat and ruin, which they themſelves have accelerated by the very means which they exerted to avert or retard it.—Even the talent of lying, that magic inſtrument, which opened to them the gates of ſo many towns and fortreſſes, is diſarmed of all its power. In their proclamations they would fain hold out victories, and attempts to triumph over a few priſoners; to theſe they add falſe, imaginary details of the aſſaſſination of their miniſters, whoſe funeral rites they perform with a ridiculous oſtentation and pomp, in order to amuſe and deceive the credulous; but henceforth the eyes of Italy are open to the means reſolved upon the execution of vengeance. The time of its ſervitude is no more.—Tuſcans, be not apprehenſive that our numbers ſhall decreaſe or our ſpirit be relaxed. Forty thouſand ſoldiers are willing and prepared to die on the field of battle, or to reſtore the beloved Ferdinand. Let that name be the ſignal for a general inſurrection! the moment is not far diſtant:—when it comes, diſplay all your energies, and your very deſpair will furniſh you with thoſe arms which you have concealed from the vigilance of your executioners! Do you, Preſident, adviſe the tender hearted Reinhard to reſerve his tears of condolence for that fatal day!"

PARIS, Sept. 1.

It is ſaid, that Gen. Champoinet has obtained conſiderable advantages, but nothing official has been publiſhed. Admirals Maſſaredo and Bruix are arrived here.

Our papers ſtate, that in the battle of Novi we made 1000 priſoners; but not a ſingle Ruſſian would ſurrender. It is ſaid, that Ancona has capitulated.

The Directory have appointed Citizens Feron, Fauchet, and Adet, commiſſioners at St. Domingo; Jeannet, Barot, and Gen. Laveaux, at Guadaloupe; and Victor Hughes at Cayenne.

HAGUE, September 3.

The Engliſh have already poſſeſſed themſelves of Enkhuyſen. The Sailors of the Batavian fleet, which they gave to the Britiſh, had riſen and confined their officers.

General Abercrombie has deſpatched a Major-General and Adjutant for the Hague: Theſe two officers are arrived at the Batavian head-quarters.

The tenor of General Abererombie's letter to General Daendels, reſpecting the paſs for the two officers, whom he willed to go on to the Hague, is as follows:

General,

Major-General Don and his Adjutant, will have the honour to preſent this to your Excellency: He bears deſpatches for the Batavian Directory. I requeſt you will grant him a paſs, to proſecute his journey to the Hague. Accept, General, my eſteem, &c.

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Theſe virtuous Frenchmen, whom you repreſent as ſo concerned at our misfortunes, and ſo anxious to fraternize with us as to have employed the intervention of the Miniſters of the Goſpel to ſolicit our return from what they call our fatal error, are they not the very ſame who have ſpread deſolation all over Europe; who have every were perſecuted religion, and loaded it with ſcoffs and ſcorns; who have reduced unfortunte Tuſcany to the loweſt ebb of diſtreſs by miſery and famine; are they not the very men who applauded the docility of the good natured Luſcan people, becauſe they imagined that by ſuch hollow flattery they might more ſurely undo them? Are they not the very men who, though they ſeemed to hold the name of impoſitions in execration, deſpoiled notwithſtading all the wealth of the public treaſuries; gathered up all the money of the ſtate, and enriched themſelves with the plunder of all the Churches; who ſtole or put into requiſition all the horſes, and carried off all the proviſions, under the pretext of maintaining a body of troops for the protection of the ſtate; and that from perſons who ſo far from wiſhing for any connection with the French, would, on the contrary, have given all they poſſeſſed, that they might never ſee them, except, perhaps, a few deſperate wretches, who looked forward to the French for protection and employment? Are they not the very men, who, providing only for their own ſafety, and regardleſs of that of others, have diſarmed, by one order, the whole of Tuſcany; and after having poſſeſſed themſelves of all the arms, ſold them afterwards at a low rate, under the eyes of their very owners? Are they not the very men, who, having nothing at heart or in view, but plunder and robbery, expoſe to ſale all the furniture, the houſes and the lands of the inhabitants, and who are ready even to ſell their blood, did there exiſt a nation ſo baſe and perfidious as their own, with whom they might contract for it? The pardon, therefore, which they offer, proceeds merely from the deſire to afflict with the ſame miſery and deſolation thoſe whom they ſtigmatize as inſurgents, among, whom, however, are to be found plenty and tranquility, bleſſings wholly unknown to the cities and provinces that have admitted within their boſom thoſe deſolating monſters. Let the Tuſcan people, who have been thus lulled with the promiſe of Sovereignty, carefully conſider the ſtate of miſery unto which they are reduced; let them compare it with that of the Lombards, the Neapolitans, the Romans, who have allowed themſelves to be inveigled by ſimilar promiſes. For your part, Tuſcans, you have always beheld with ſcorn and indignation thoſe execreable innovators, who deprive nations of their ſovereigns, in order to bow their necks before the nod of a thouſand baſe and barbarous tyrants. Your rage would have burſt out againſt them from the very moment of their arrival, had not the beſt of Princes and of Fathers repreſſed your reſentment and arreſted your avenging arm. You ſubmitted, and withheld your fears and your lamentations the moment the beloved Ferdinand was tearing himſelf from your embrace.—But your ſilence was an inauſpicious omen for thoſe unhappy ſufferers . . . . . But the imperial cohorts, ſo anxiouſly looked for, rapidly approach your frontiers, daily winning and crowning their brows with new laurels, which French perfidy would fain conceal from your knowledge. The miſerable remains of the Republican armies that have concentrated themſelves in Tuſcany, are ſtraining their laſt efforts, but to no purpoſe.

"The Divine Juſtice, juſtly enraged, has, at the cloſe of ten years, appointed the hour of puniſhment.——The dejection of their leaders, the deſertion of their ſoldiers, the motion of their troops—every thing beſpeaks defeat and ruin, which they themſelves have accelerated by the very means which they exerted to avert or retard it.—Even the talent of lying, that magic inſtrument, which opened to them the gates of ſo many towns and fortreſſes, is diſarmed of all its power. In their proclamations they would fain hold out victories, and attempts to triumph over a few priſoners; to theſe they add falſe, imaginary details of the aſſaſſination of their miniſters, whoſe funeral rites they perform with a ridiculous oſtentation and pomp, in order to amuſe and deceive the credulous; but henceforth the eyes of Italy are open to the means reſolved upon the execution of vengeance. The time of its ſervitude is no more.—Tuſcans, be not apprehenſive that our numbers ſhall decreaſe or our ſpirit be relaxed. Forty thouſand ſoldiers are willing and prepared to die on the field of battle, or to reſtore the beloved Ferdinand. Let that name be the ſignal for a general inſurrection! the moment is not far diſtant:—when it comes, diſplay all your energies, and your very deſpair will furniſh you with thoſe arms which you have concealed from the vigilance of your executioners! Do you, Preſident, adviſe the tender hearted Reinhard to reſerve his tears of condolence for that fatal day!"

PARIS, Sept. 1.

It is ſaid, that Gen. Champoinet has obtained conſiderable advantages, but nothing official has been publiſhed. Admirals Maſſaredo and Bruix are arrived here.

Our papers ſtate, that in the battle of Novi we made 1000 priſoners; but not a ſingle Ruſſian would ſurrender. It is ſaid, that Ancona has capitulated.

The Directory have appointed Citizens Feron, Fauchet, and Adet, commiſſioners at St. Domingo; Jeannet, Barot, and Gen. Laveaux, at Guadaloupe; and Victor Hughes at Cayenne.

HAGUE, September 3.

The Engliſh have already poſſeſſed themſelves of Enkhuyſen. The Sailors of the Batavian fleet, which they gave to the Britiſh, had riſen and confined their officers.

General Abercrombie has deſpatched a Major-General and Adjutant for the Hague: Theſe two officers are arrived at the Batavian head-quarters.

The tenor of General Abererombie's letter to General Daendels, reſpecting the paſs for the two officers, whom he wiſhed to go on to the Hague, is as follows:

General,

Major-General Don and his Adjutant, will have the honour to preſent this to your Excellency: He bears deſpatches for the Batavian Directory. I requeſt you will grant him a paſs, to proſecute his journey to the Hague. Accept, General, my eſteem, &c.

General Brune has written the following letter to the municipality of Amsterdam:

Magistrates of the people of Amsterdam,

The most unfavourable rumours are connected with information received here, respecting the larding of the English; by that event, the temerity of the Orange party, as well as the French emigrants, obtains additional strength.

Magistrates of the people of Amsterdam, remember the names of a Van Tromp, a De Wit, De Ruyter, and Barneveld, open their sacred repositories, to mark the first palpitations of your hearts, and threaten with death the traitors of your country.—Magistrates of the people of Amsterdam, bridle the French emigrants. I request you to fulfil this duty, oppose the impious efforts of the Orange party, unite yourselves with the Batavians, and I'll vouchsafe for the expulsion of the English.

Health,

BRUNE.

[15 Fructidor] Sept. 1st.

P. S. I request that this letter be printed both in the Dutch and French languages.

The municipality of Amsterdam answered hereto, that all these demands of the General's should be fulfilled.

After the Directory had agreed to send a commission to Gen. Brune, they then directed the following letter to the legislative body:

Citizens Representatives,

Since the present order of things requires extraordinary exertions, we have judged it expedient to despatch with all possible speed, citizen Hoff, a member of the Directory, in conjunction with the minister of war, to the head-quarters of General Brune, to open a conference with him, and investigate the disposition of the officers, examine the present state of the army, and the causes of its retrograde, to co-operate with the general in chief in the adoption of proper measures for acting offensively, to inspire courage in the Batavian army, and the brave men of honour who command them! to insure them of the confidence they may place in the firmness and energy of the Batavian government and the commander in chief; to invigorate the constituted authorities to the observance of their duty, and maintenance of public tranquility, on all occasions, to manifest the dispositions of the Batavian government, to eradicate all pernicious prejudices, which consternation at first created in the cities, as well as in villages, to do or cause to be done, all such things as under the present circumstances they may deem proper, and to report the same to the Directory.

Our Directory received the following from the French Directory:

Citizen Directors,

We are informed that the enemy, who hovered about your coasts, had the audacity to proclaim that he came to free the Batavian nation, from the yoke under which she was bent by the French Republic. We also know, with manly and energetic language, their perfidious offers were rejected. You have sworn to defend with your lives your liberty and constitution; the whole nation has taken this solemn oath with you, and this laudable unanimity will prove an insurmountable obstacle to the common enemy. Although we are at present well convinced of your present disposition, it nevertheless is a pleasing duty for us, that the French republic, far from ever ceasing to respect the independence of the Batavian people, her first ally, has firmly determined, by all the means within the reach of her power, to defend the same against any invader.

Accept, Citizen Directors, those solemn assurances—communicate them to your fellow citizens—you know how to discern the faithful constant ally, whose politics does not run counter to your own, and who is also connected to you by the ties of liberty, you know how to discern such an ally, from that perfidious nation and hostile government, the ruinous of which grasps at the commerce of the world, but fearing a competition from the industrious enterprising Batavians, it leaves no means untried to subjugate and reduce you to wretched dependence and slavery—it therefore strains every nerve to annul an alliance, by which the prosperity of Holland must be secured. SIEYS.

The Batavian Convention, after reading the proposals of Adm. Mitchell, with Adm. Story's answer, decreed as follows:

1st. That no one, under penalty of death, after the date hereof, shall quit the land:—That the same penalty shall be inflicted on all deserters, plunderers, and on all those who may be found in arms against the patriots.

2d. All constituted authorities have full power to take up and confine all suspicious persons, and report them to the Directory.

3d. The Directory is impowered to prosecute all those who, by virtue of a passport, have left the country, and are not returned.

4th. The requisition of hay, oats and straw, is prolonged for the space of two months.

5th. The Directory may, if it is deemed expedient, call the militia into service.

6th. The returning emigrants, as well as those who have quit the Republic without a pass, and favoured the enemy—those who oppose the constituted authority—those who wear a signal of revolt, &c. shall, after conviction, be punished with death.

The passport which was requested for General Don has not been granted; information has been given to General Abercrombie, that whatever propositions he may have to make, must be transmitted in writing, to which answers will be duly returned.

ZWOLL, Sept. 4.

In consequence of the death of Joubert, Bernadotte minister of war, in his address to the army of Italy says: Joubert born in a low sphere of life, and of obscure parentage, three years ago was hardly known, and behold now he dies and draws down upon him the notice and esteem of all Europe. In the battle of Novi, he called to his soldiers as he fell from his horse, "comrades, continue to rush forward on the enemy." If in this fatal battle an error has been committed, it was only this, that with too great an impetuosity it was continued; soldiers but one advice can I give you, rage with prudence, regard discipline as the only basis of victory, by it you will gain all those advantages, which are for a moment precluded: numerous reinforcements are ready to support you, the source of generals is not exhausted, I view among you, many Buonapartes: many Jouberts; &c.

He has also sent an address to general Championet, in which he says: the Directory has appointed you commander in chief of both these armies. Championet, follow the footsteps of Joubert the republican.—Rome in former times conquered the world; far from us be such ambition, ours shall be to secure our liberty, to support our allies, to establish peace, on a firm and permanent basis. Ample indeed are your means for the attaintment of those objects, at your left is the formidable army of the Danube, the intrepid Lecourbe, stands ready to join you, your soldiers are brave, your generals, wise; Delmet, St. Cyr, Grenier, Suchel, Dahem, Victor, and many others are your comrades, in conjunction with such men, can there be any thing impossible? I participate of the felicity you must enjoy with them, you was one of the brave warriors who composed the glorious army of the Sambre and Meuse, we saw that 80,000 men formed a pattern of unanimity, worthy the imitation of a single family, to promote the public good was their sole ambition.

The Directory has ordered at the request of the widow and family of General Joubert, that his corpse shall be brought to and interred at Grandvre, in which place previous to his departure for the army, he was married to citizen Monthoson's daughter, step daughter to citizen Semonville, a consolatory address was also presented to the widow Joubert from the Directory.

General Keller, left this place on the 27th inst. for the Hague.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Vienna Gazette, after commenting on the conduct of the French in Italy, adds that the name of a Frenchman is, every where in that country, branded with infamy—and that the Italians themselves begin now to be more than ever convinced, that the observation of Machiavel was strictly just, when he said, that "Whatever a Frenchman does has no duration!"

The manner in which the Count d'Artois has been treated since he last arrived in London points pretty directly to the revival of the cause of monarchy in France. The Count having received the visits of the Princes of the Blood and of Ministers is now to hold a public Levee for receiving, in his recognized character of Monsieur, the Emigrants attached to the Royal cause.

September 2.

While the Royal Family were at the Theatre at Weymouth on Friday evening, the account of the capture of La Vestale, French Frigate by his Majesty's ship Clyde, was brought to the King. His Majesty on receiving the despatch stood up in the box, and read the contents to the audience, who received it with such animated fervency, that at the conclusion, moved by one general impulse, the naval song of Rule Britannia was loudly called for from every part of the house, and performed with reiterated applause.

The stamp office on Thursday received 23,000l. the duty on one of the legacies left by the late Mr. Jennens.

September 4.

The New Plan of the Campaign,

Adopted by the Three Allied Courts, which we announced on Saturday last, appears to us equally simple in its elements, as wisely combined in the distribution of its different parts, and as fitted for quickly effectuating the object proposed at the end of the present campaign. We shall only at present give a general idea of it.

The 45,000 Russians, who are coming through Germany, will, as soon as they arrive in Switzerland, relieve all the Austrian posts, which will defile successively along the right bank of the Rhine, on their route towards Mayence, where the grand army of the Archduke, increased by the contingents of the Empire, will be collected. In the mean time, the Russian army of Italy, after having expelled the rest of the French from that country, will march to Switzerland to unite itself, under the command of Marshal Suwarrow, with that which replaces the Austrians. This army will be augmented by the Swiss and Wittemburgian troops in the pay of England.

On this plan, each army is commanded by a General of its own nation. The inconveniencies arising from rivalship between the leaders, by the mixture of troops, who have not all the same method of fighting, are avoided, and the greatest energy is given to that emulation which will subsist between them, without creating a dangerous jealousy. The left wing of the army of Switzerland touches upon that of Italy, from which, when needful, it will receive assistance. The right wing will join the army of the Rhine, with which its movements will be concerted. The object of Marshal Suwarrow will be to reach the frontiers of France. Then Monsieur (Count D'Artois) at the head of the corps of Conde, and of the Swiss troops, of which he is Colonel-General, and who have always been considered in France as national troops, will make a proclamation in the name of Louis XVIII. concerted with the allied powers; and this proclamation will be immediately followed by the entrance of the army which will endeavour to penetrate to Paris, through Burgundy. In the mean time the Archduke, after having forced the French to evacuate the Right Bank of the Rhine, will blockade Mayence, or even besiege the key of the Empire, and excite an insurrection in the electorates on the left Bank, and form a junction with the Anglo-Russian army of Holland. We know well, that the execution of this plan will be favoured by the revolt of Belgium, and of the people between the Meuse and the Rhine.

This plan, it is evident, reconciles the interests of every party. England delivers Holland, and recovers her direct communications with the Continent. The emperor recovers Belgium, and the separate members of the empire are re-united to their body. The Russians alone entering France cannot be supposed to wish to dismember it. The Count d'Artois, raising the royal standard in the cities which submit to him, will not detach them from the republic, but re-unite them to the kingdom of France. Thus the fears of dismemberment, of which the revolutionary government have made such a powerful instrument for stirring up the mass of the French nation against the allies, must disappear. The terrors which they have endeavoured to excite for the barbarity and pretended cruelty of the Russians which are well calculated for terrifying children alone, will also be dissipated. They will see only in the soldiers of Paul I. the restorers of the French monarchy; in those of the Count d'Artois and the Prince of Conde, brethren, who are returning, after long differences to re-unite themselves with their brethren. It is known how dear the names of these Princes still are both to the people and the French army; how much the dispositions of a monarch explained and guaranteed by them will excite confidence.

The republic will thus be pressed on its whole circumference, from the Mediterranean to the North Sea, by victorious armies, which will increase as they advance, by the insurrection of the people, distracted in its centre by the anti-republicans in every quarter; menaced in the north, and in the west, by the royalist troops, whose insurrections will assume a more formidable aspect as soon as they can establish a direct communication with the foreign armies. France, we say in this point of view, presents the most interesting spectacle that has yet been displayed to the eyes of Europe, in the course of this long and terrible contest; but it gives to the friends of order, a well founded hope of seeing it restored in that state of regular organization, under the forms adapted to the national genius, which is alone consistent with it. And there is no sincere friend of peace who does not see in this restoration the establishment of the general peace and tranquility of Europe.

It is not the question in the new plan to attempt the conquest, by force, of a nation of 30 millions of men, combating for their liberty, and of preserving the integrity of their country as is continually mentioned in the papers that wish the triumph of a disastrous revolution. The authors of these papers, perpetually in contradiction with themselves agree, that there never existed in France the least liberty since the overthrow of what they are pleased to call the throne of the pretended Louis. The nation then cannot combat for liberty. All fears of dismemberment are equally dissipated by the choice of the means destined to overturn the Pentarchal government. The majority of 30 millions of inhabitants, which France contains, have even declared against the Pentarchs, and have turned against themselves the famous revolutionary principles, which pronounces, that when a nation is oppressed, insurrection is the most sacred of duties. We know positively that even in Paris, the centre of republicanism, they have the charts of the march of Suwarrow, that they offer up prayers for his success; and that any inquietude which exists arises from impatience at his delays.

Thus even in France more auxiliaries than enemies are to be found. The great and the most loyal part of these 30 millions will have to combat with the less numerous and the most depraved. The preservation of the integrity of the French territory from the distractions of anarchy. The union of all the Subjects of the Empire under a lawful Sovereign, is the object for which they will wrest the Sceptre of Iron from the Despots of the Luxembourg. This is the only kind of conquest which the allied powers have in view, and which is consistent with the present situation of Europe.

In this state, either the Ruling Party, convinced of the insufficiency of their means of defence, will treat with Louis the XVIII. under the Guarantee of the Allied Powers, or it will be entirely destroyed by the Foreign Armies, united with the Internal Insurrection. Both of these two chances have the probability; and each must, though in different ways, terminate in the Reorganization of France. Upon this subject we shall take great care to particularise the events. The Republican Army can, without doubt, oppose many obstacles to the execution of this plan. But can any one believe, that when firmly convinced of the purity of the intentions of the Allies; that when the White Flag is seen flying in the Camp of d'Artois and of Conde—of that Conde whose name has always sounded so agreeably in the ears of a French soldier;—that when the Generals and the officers are assured of retaining their rank by an honourable capitulation—can any one believe, we say that it will not be disposed to countenance its execution? Does not the zeal of Massena proceed from a motive of this kind? do not the perpetual changes of Generals and staff officers evince a similar apprehension? And can they count well upon the fidelity to the Republic of those conscripts, whom they are dragging, bound with cords, to fill up the immense blanks produced by so many bloody defeats? In short, supposing that the army does not disband, is it in a state or in sufficient number to make head against the external enemies upon the immense extent of the frontiers, and against the internal enemies in insurrection throughout all the Departments?

The difficulties attending the re-establishment of Monarchy, arising from the opposition of the purchasers of the national property, are more apparent than real, many of these estates are secured to their ancient proprietors by fictitious sales; others, before the revolution of Fructidor, are already the object of different friendly transactions. The argument brought forward with exaggeration by some of our writers is taken from a book published at London upon the plans of the emigrants before their return; and it only rests upon the spirit displayed by some Female Associations at Coblentz, disavowed by the mass of the emigrants, and contrary to the known dispositions of the Monarch, called to ascend the Throne of his Fathers, and of the enlightened men who compose his Councils.

We will not advance these reflections farther, but our readers may be assured, that the PLAN which we have sketched, is not one of those illusory ejaculations which a journalist creates in his own imagination.—It really exists in the plans agreed upon between the three Courts. Its execution is independent of the part which Prussia may take. It explains the contradictory marches of the Russians, the division of whom, destined at first for the Lower Rhine, has received subsequent orders to march back towards Bavaria. It explains the inactivity of the army of the Archduke in Switzerland.—The delay of the departure of Monsieur (Count D'Artois) to go to take the command of Conde, who cannot arrive at the point of his destination till the end of September, &c. &c.

We know that, some days ago, rumours were in circulation of an alarming negociation between the cabinets of Vienna and Luxembourg, by the mediation of the Spanish Legation at Vienna; but no particular cause was assigned. We are accustomed to find such rumours often renewed when public curiosity is not fed by some extraordinary event. Besides in certifying the truth of the plan which we have laid open, we do not warrant that it may not be changed either by some variation in the politics of the cabinet of Vienna, the course of which is viewed with anxiety. We forgot to mention that this plan was conceived and digested by the Archduke, and by the brave Spilitzwich. We ought to recollect, that all the newspapers inform us, that the system of this Prince had finally prevailed at his Court.

Letters from Smyrna, say, the English and Russians have taken Alexandria, in Egypt.

General Brune has written the following letter to the municipality of Amſterdam :

Magiſtrates of the people of Amſterdam,

The moſt unfavourable rumours are connected with information received here, reſpecting the landing of the Engliſh; by that event, the temerity of the Orange party, as well as the French emigrants, obtains additional ſtrength.

Magiſtrates of the people of Amſterdam, remember the names of a Van Tromp, a De Wit, De Ruyter, and Barneveld, open their ſacred repoſitories, to mark the firſt palpitations of your hearts, and threaten with death the traitors of your country.—Magiſtrates of the people of Amſterdam, bridle the French emigrants. I requeſt you to fulfil this duty, oppoſe the impious efforts of the Orange party, unite yourſelves with the Batavians, and I'll vouchſafe for the expulſion of the Engliſh.

Health,

BRUNE.

[15 Fructidor] Sept. 1ſt.

P. S. I requeſt that this letter be printed both in the Dutch and French languages.

The municipality of Amſterdam anſwered hereto, that all theſe demands of the General's ſhould be fulfilled.

After the Directory had agreed to ſend a commiſſion to Gen. Brune, they then directed the following letter to the legiſlative body :

Citizens Repreſentatives,

Since the preſent order of things requires extraordinary exertions, we have judged it expedient to deſpatch with all poſſible ſpeed, citizen Hoff, a member of the Directory, in conjunction with the miniſter of war, to the head-quarters of General Brune, to open a conference with him, and inveſtigate the diſpoſition of the officers, examine the preſent ſtate of the army, and the cauſes of its retrograde, to co-operate with the general in chief in the adoption of proper meaſures for acting offenſively, to inſpire courage in the Batavian army, and the brave men of honour who command them! to inſure them of the confidence they may place in the firmneſs and energy of the Batavian government and the commander in chief; to invigorate the conſtituted authorities to the obſervance of their duty, and maintenance of public tranquility, on all occaſions, to manifeſt the diſpoſitions of the Batavian government, to eradicate all pernicious prejudices, which conſternation at firſt created in the cities, as well as in villages, to do or cauſe to be done, all ſuch things as under the preſent circumſtances they may deem proper, and to report the ſame to the Directory.

Our Directory received the following from the French Directory :

Citizen Directors,

We are informed that the enemy, who hovered about your coaſts, had the audacity to proclaim that he came to free the Batavian nation, from the yoke under which ſhe was bent by the French Republic. We alſo know, with manly and energetic language, their perfidious offers were rejected. You have ſworn to defend with your lives your liberty and conſtitution; the whole nation has taken this ſolemn oath with you, and this laudable unanimity will prove an inſurmountable obſtacle to the common enemy. Although we are at preſent well convinced of your preſent diſpoſition, it nevertheleſs is a pleaſing duty for us, that the French republic, far from ever ceaſing to reſpect the independence of the Batavian people, her firſt ally, has firmly determined, by all the means within the reach of her power, to defend the ſame againſt any invader.

Accept, Citizen Directors, thoſe ſolemn aſſurances—communicate them to your fellow citizens—you know how to diſcern the faithful conſtant ally, whoſe politics does not run counter to your own, and who is alſo connected to you by the ties of liberty, you know how to diſcern ſuch an ally, from that perfidious nation and hoſtile government, the rapacity of which graſps at the commerce of the world, but fearing a competition from the induſtrious enterpriſing Batavians, it leaves no means untried to ſubjugate and reduce you to wretched dependence and ſlavery—it therefore ſtrains every nerve to annul an alliance, by which the proſperity of Holland muſt be ſecure. SIEYS.

The Batavian Convention, after reading the ſummons of Adm. Mitchell, with Adm. Story's anſwer, decreed as follows :

1ſt. That no one, under penalty of death, after the date hereof, ſhall quit the land : —That the ſame penalty ſhall be inflicted on all revolters, plunderers, and on all thoſe who may be found in arms againſt the patriots.

2d. All conſtituted authorities have full power to take up and confine all ſuſpicious perſons, and report them to the Directory.

3d. The Directory is impowered to proſecute all thoſe who, by virtue of a paſſport, have left the country, and are not returned.

4th. The exportation of hay, oats and ſtraw, is prohibited for the ſpace of two months.

5th. The Directory may, if it is deemed expedient, call the militia into ſervice.

6th. The returning emigrants, as well as thoſe who have quit the Republic without a paſs, and favoured the enemy—thoſe who oppoſe the conſtituted authority—thoſe who wear a ſignal of revolt, &c. ſhall, after conviction, be puniſhed with death.

The paſſport which was requeſted for General Don has not been granted; information has been given to General Abercrombie, that whatever propoſitions he may have to make, muſt be tranſmitted in writing, to which anſwers will be duly returned.

ZWOLL, Sept. 4.

In conſequence of the death of Joubert, Bernadotte miniſter of war, in his addreſs to the army of Italy ſays : Joubert born in a low ſphere of life, and of obſcure parentage, three years ago was hardly known, and behold now he dies and draws down upon him the notice and eſteem of all Europe. In the battle of Novi, he called to his ſoldiers as he fell from his horſe, "comrades, continue to ruſh forward on the enemy." If in this fatal battle an error has been committed, it was only this, that with too great an impetuoſity it was continued; ſoldiers but one advice can I give you, rage with prudence, regard diſcipline as the only baſis of victory, by it you will gain all thoſe advantages, which are for a moment precluded : numerous reinforcements are ready to ſupport you, the ſource of generals is not exhauſted, I view among you, many Buonapartes : many Jouberts; &c.

He has alſo ſent an addreſs to general Championet, in which he ſays: the Directory has appointed you commander in chief of both theſe armies. Championet, follow the footſteps of Joubert the republican.—Rome in former times conquered the world; far from us be ſuch ambition, ours ſhall be to ſecure our liberty, to ſupport our allies, to eſtabliſh peace, on a firm and permanent baſis. Ample indeed are your means for the attaintment of thoſe objects, at your left is the formidable army of the Danube, the intrepid Lecourbe, ſtands ready to join you, your ſoldiers are brave, your generals, wiſe; Dalmet, St. Cyr, Grenier, Suchel. Dahem, Victor, and many others are your comrades, in conjunction with ſuch men, can there be any thing impoſſible? I participate of the felicity you muſt enjoy with them, you was one of the brave warriors who compoſed the glorious army of the Sambre and Meuſe, we ſaw that 80,000 men formed a pattern of unanimity, worthy the imitation of a ſingle family, to promote the public good was their ſole ambition.

The Directory has ordered at the requeſt of the widow and family of General Joubert, that his corpſe ſhall be brought to and interred at Grandyre, in which place previous to his departure for the army, he was married to citizen Monthoſon's daughter, ſtep daughter to citizen Semonville, a conſolatory addreſs was alſo preſented to the widow Joubert from the Directory.

General Keller, left this place on the 27th inſt. for the Hague.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Vienna Gazette, after commenting on the conduct of the French in Italy, adds, that the name of a Frenchman is, every where in that country, branded with infamy—and that the Italians themſelves begin now to be more than ever convinced, that the obſervation of Machiavel was ſtrictly juſt, when he ſaid, that "Whatever a Frenchman does has no duration!"

The manner in which the Count d'Artois has been treated ſince he laſt arrived in London points pretty directly to the revival of the cauſe of monarchy in France. The Count having received the viſits of the Princes of the Blood and of Miniſters is now to hold a public Levee for receiving, in his recognized character of Monſieur, the Emigrants attached to the Royal cauſe.

September 2.

While the Royal Family were at the Theatre at Weymouth on Friday evening, the account of the capture of La Veſtale, French Frigate by his Majeſty's ſhip Clyde, was brought to the King. His Majeſty on receiving the deſpatch ſtood up in the box, and read the contents to the audience, who received it with ſuch animated fervency, that at the concluſion, moved by one general impulſe, the naval ſong of Rule Britannia was loudly called for from every part of the houſe, and performed with reiterated applauſe.

The ſtamp office on Thurſday received 23,000l. the duty on one of the legacies left by the late Mr. Jennens.

September 4.

The New Plan of the Campaign,

Adopted by the Three Allied Courts, which we announced on Saturday laſt, appears to us equally ſimple in its elements, as wiſely organized in the diſtribution of its different parts, and as fitted for quickly effectuating the object propoſed at the end of the preſent campaign. We ſhall only at preſent, give a general idea of it.

The 45,000 Ruſſians, who are coming through Germany, will, as ſoon as they arrive in Switzerland, relieve all the Auſtrian poſts, which will defile ſucceſſively along the right bank of the Rhine, on their route towards Mayence, where the grand army of the Archduke, increaſed by the contingents of the Empire, will be collected. In the mean time, the Ruſſian army of Italy, after having expelled the reſt of the French from that country, will march to Switzerland to unite itſelf, under the command of Marſhal Suwarrow, with that which replaces the Auſtrians. This army will be augmented by the Swiſs and Wittemburgian troops in the pay of England.

On this plan, each army is commanded by a General of its own nation. The inconveniencies ariſing from rivalſhip between the leaders, by the mixture of troops, who have not all the ſame method of fighting, are avoided, and the greateſt energy is given to that emulation which will ſubſiſt between them, without creating a dangerous jealouſy. The left wing of the army of Switzerland touches upon that of Italy, from which, when needful, it will receive aſſiſtance. The right wing will join the army of the Rhine, with which its movements will be concerted. The object of Marſhal Suwarrow will be to reach the frontiers of France. Then Monſieur (Count D'Artois) at the head of the corps of Conde, and of the Swiſs troops, of which he is Colonel-General, and who have always been conſidered in France as national troops, will make a proclamation in the name of Louis XVIII. concerted with the allied powers; and this proclamation will be immediately followed by the entrance of the army which will endeavour to penetrate to Paris, through Burgundy. In the mean time the Archduke, after having forced the French to evacuate the Right Bank of the Rhine, will blockade Mayence, or even beſiege the key of the Empire, and excite an inſurrection in the electorates on the left Bank, and form a junction with the Anglo-Ruſſian army of Holland. We know well, that the execution of this plan will be favoured by the revolt of Belgium, and of the people between the Meuſe and the Rhine.

This plan, it is evident, reconciles the intereſts of every party. England delivers Holland, and recovers her direct communications with the Continent. The emperor recovers Belgium, and the ſeparate members of the empire are re-united to their body. The Ruſſians alone entering France cannot be ſuppoſed to wiſh to diſmember it. The Count d'Artois, raiſing the royal ſtandard in the cities which ſubmit to him, will not detach them from the republic, but re-unite them to the kingdom of France. Thus the fears of diſmemberment, of which the revolutionary government have made ſuch a powerful inſtrument for ſtirring up the maſs of the French nation againſt the allies, muſt diſappear. The terrors which they have endeavoured to excite for the barbarity and pretended cruelty of the Ruſſians which are well calculated for terrifying children alone, will alſo be diſſipated. They will ſee only in the ſoldiers of Paul I. the reſtorers of the French monarchy; in thoſe of the Count d'Artois and the Prince of Conde, brethren, who are returning, after long differences to re-unite themſelves with their brethren. It is known how dear the names of theſe Princes ſtill are both to the people and the French army; how much the diſpoſitions of a monarch explained and guaranteed by them will excite confidence.

The republic will thus be preſſed on its whole circumference, from the Mediterranean to the North Sea, by victorious armies, which will increaſe as they advance, by the inſurrection of the people, diſtracted in its centre by the anti-republicans in every quarter; menaced in the north, and in the weſt, by the royaliſt troops, whoſe inſurrections will aſſume a more formidable aſpect as ſoon as they can eſtabliſh a direct communication with the foreign armies. France, we ſay, in this point of view, preſents the moſt intereſting ſpectacle that has yet been diſplayed to the eyes of Europe, in the courſe of this long and terrible conteſt; but it gives to the friends of order, a well founded hope of ſeeing it reſtored in that ſtate of regular organization, under the forms adapted to the national genius, which is alone conſiſtent with it. And there is no ſincere friend of peace who does not ſee in this reſtoration the eſtabliſhment of the general peace and tranquility of Europe.

It is not the queſtion in the new plan to attempt the conqueſt, by force, of a nation of 30 millions of men, combating for their liberty, and of preſerving the integrity of their country as is continually mentioned in the papers that wiſh the triumph of a diſaſtrous revolution. The authors of theſe papers, perpetually in contradiction with themſelves agree, that there never exiſted in France the leaſt liberty ſince the overthrow of what they are pleaſed to call the throne of the pretended deſpot. The nation then cannot combat for liberty. All fears of diſmemberment are equally diſſipated by the choice of the means deſtined to overturn the Pentarchal government. The majority of 30 millions of inhabitants, which France contains, have even declared againſt the Pentarchs, and have turned againſt themſelves the famous revolutionary principles, which pronounces, that when a nation is oppreſſed, inſurrection is the moſt ſacred of duties. We know poſitively that even in Paris, the centre of republicaniſm, they have the charts of the march of Suwarrow, that they offer up prayers for his ſucceſs; and that any inquietude which exiſts ariſes from impatience at his delays.

Thus even in France more auxillaries than enemies are to be found. The greater and the moſt loyal part of theſe 30 millions will have to combat with the leſs numerous and the moſt depraved. The preſervation of the integrity of the French territory againſt the diſtractions of anarchy. The Re-union of all the Subjects of the Empire under their lawful Sovereign, is the object for which they will wreſt the Sceptre of Iron from the Deſpots of the Luxembourg. This is the only kind of conqueſt which the allied powers have in view, and which is conſiſtent with the preſent ſituation of Europe.

In this ſtate, either the Ruling Party, convinced of the inſufficiency of their means of defence, will treat with Louis the XVIII under the Guarantee of the Allied Powers, or it will be entirely deſtroyed by the Foreign Armies, united with the Internal Inſurrection. Both of theſe two chances have their probability; and each muſt, though in different ways, terminate in the Reorganization of France. Upon this ſubject we ſhall take great care to particulariſe the events. The Republican Army can, without doubt, oppoſe many obſtacles to the execution of this plan. But can any one believe, that when firmly convinced of the purity of the intentions of the Allies; that when the White Flag is ſeen flying in the Camp of d'Artois and of Conde—of that Conde whoſe name has always ſounded ſo agreeably in the ears of a French ſoldier;—that when the Generals and the officers are aſſured of retaining their rank by an honourable capitulation—can any one believe, we ſay, that it will not be diſpoſed to countenance its execution? Does not the ecal of Maſſena proceed from a motive of his kind? do not the perpetual changes of Generals and ſtaff officers evince a ſimilar apprehenſion? And can they count well upon the fidelity to the Republic of thoſe conſripts, whom they are dragging, bound with cords, to fill up the immenſe blanks produced by ſo many bloody defeats? In ſhort, ſuppoſing that the army does not diſband, is it in a ſtate or in ſufficient number to make head againſt the external enemies upon the immenſe extent of the frontiers, and againſt the internal enemies in inſurrection throughout all the Departments?

The difficulties attending the re-eſtabliſhment of Monarchy, ariſing from the compoſition of the purchaſers of the national property, are more apparent than real, many of theſe eſtates are ſecured to their ancient proprietors by fictitious ſales; others, before the revolution of Fructidor, are already the object of different friendly tranſactions. The argument brought forward, with exaggeration by ſome of our writers is taken from a book publiſhed at London, upon the plans of the emigrants hoſtile to their return; and it only reſts upon the ſpirit diſplayed by ſome Female Aſſociations at Coblentz, diſavowed by the maſs of the emigrants, and contrary to the known diſpoſitions of the Monarch, called to aſcend the Throne of his Fathers, and of the enlightened men who compoſe his Councils.

We will not advance theſe reflections farther, but our readers may be aſſured, that the PLAN which we have ſketched, is not one of thoſe illuſory ejatulations which a journaliſt creates in his own imagination.—It really exiſts in the plans agreed upon between the three Courts. Its execution is independent of the part which Pruſſia may take. It explains the contradictory marches of the Ruſſians, the diviſion of whom, deſtined at firſt for the Lower Rhine, has received ſubſequent orders to march back towards Bavaria. It explains the inactivity of the army of the Archduke in Switzerland.—The delay of the departure of Monſieur (Count D'Artois) to go to take the command of Conde, who cannot arrive at the point of his deſtination till the end of September, &c. &c.

We know that, ſome days ago, rumours were in circulation of an alarming negociation between the cabinets of Vienna and Luxembourg, by the mediation of the Spaniſh Legation at Vienna; but no particular cauſe was aſſigned. We are accuſtomed to find ſuch rumours often renewed when public curioſity is not fed by ſome extraordinary event. Beſides in certifying the truth of the plan which we have laid open, we do not warrant that it may not be changed either by ſome variation in the politics of the cabinet of Vienna, the courſe of which is viewed with anxiety. We forgot to mention that this plan was conceived and digeſted by the Archduke, and by the brave Spiltzwich. We ought to recollect, that all the newſpapers inform us, that the ſyſtem of this Prince had finally prevailed at his Court.

Letters from Smyrna, ſay, the Engliſh and Ruſſians have taken Alexandria, in Egypt.

BALTIMORE, October 14.

The contents of the following article of intelligence will certainly be interesting to merchants, if it is true, as by the death of Rigaud, the contentions that have for some time past torn the colony of St. Domingo may cease, and the privateers which were hitherto under the orders of the (said to be) deceased general, called in; consequently, the trade to that island will be more secure:

Savannah, Sept. 27.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, to a gentleman in this city, dated Sept. 3, via Charleston.

"The Mole, and Jean Rabel, near it, are taken by Toussaint.—Rigaud is dead; he died of the wounds he received in his arm, which mortified. Gen. Beauvis succeeds him. A Captain of an English vessel, from New-Providence, bound for this port, is imprisoned, and his vessel under adjudication—we are anxious for the event."

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Dublin, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated August 14, 1799.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that this country, besides being perfectly tranquil, is at present in a most prosperous situation, far exceeding any thing that could be expected from its late unhappy state, and likely to continue so."

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24.

We mentioned in our last that bills had been found against Col. Lyon and others, in the Circuit Court for the District of Vermont, for Sedition. We have since learned that Col. Lyon (probably aware of the consequences of a trial) took care to elude the pursuit of the Marshal, by leaving the state—and that he passed through this county last Sunday, with part of his family and effects, supposed on his way to Kentucky.—Mr. Haswell was bound over, to receive his trial at the next court: and Mr. Spooner was discharged.

Information was also filed in the same Court against Dr. Shaw, of Castleton, for Sedition. *Northern Budget.*

A wild goose was last week shot near Horning Ferry, Norfolk, which weighed twenty-three pounds.

The French are remarked for their intrigue and cunning, yet like other cunning men, are often the dupes of their own intrigues. It has been the policy of their Councils, for more than a century, to attempt to reduce the powers of Great-Britain by WAR. The event has proved the weakness of the policy. Every war has ended in extending the trade, the resources and the naval power of Great-Britain.

This result is not surprising; it is the natural consequence of the policy of Great-Britain, which is, to bend the main energies of the nation to increase her navy, and to furnish it with able officers and seamen.—This policy has been steady and unvaried, from the days of Cromwell, who formed the cradle of the British naval power in the establishment of the Navigation act.

The [illegible] the Spaniards have adopted a similar policy; but their [illegible] have been ill systematized and ill [illegible] naval power depends on [illegible] especially the carrying trade. The Spaniards, by [illegible] jealous [illegible] monopolize, abridge their own commerce, and thus cut up by the roots the nursery of seamen. The Dutch have paid more attention to commerce than to a navy, yet notwithstanding their neglect of the navy, they are found to be the most formidable enemies of Great-Britain on the water.

If the continental powers, who are the rivals of Great-Britain in commerce, do not change their policy, they will always be subordinate on the ocean. One or two more wars will exalt the British navy, and give it command of every valuable branch of trade in both the Indies; for during war, the British augment their force, and what is more, improve in seamanship and naval tactics. Nothing can ruin the British maritime force but a long peace, in which her seamanship and discipline shall be lost, and her great officers shall pass off the stage. Such a peace would reduce her power more nearly on a level, with that of her rivals. Great-Britain would necessarily lose much of her strength in experienced officers and discipline; while her rivals would gain strength by an accession of seamen and ships.

It is expected that Great-Britain must sink under the weight of her debt. But this is problematical—for the experience of a century proves that the growth of her trade and industry is equal to the augmentation of her debt, and enables her to meet the demands of the nation. It is far from being certain that the one will not run commensurate with the other.

HUDSON, October 15.

Arrived at the wharves in this city, on Wednesday last, the ship Oswego, Captain George Clark, from the coast of Chili, in the Pacific Ocean, with a cargo of 1100 [illegible] Spanish dollars and 100 whale oil. Capt. Clark was about 23 months performing his voyage, and we are happy to learn that he brought all his crew home in good health.

NEW-HAVEN, October 23.

The 11th regiment of the United States Infantry, Col. Ogden, (New-Jersey,) the 12th, Col. Smith, (New-York,) and the 13th, Col. Taylor, (Connecticut,) are to be stationed during the winter at Scotch Plains (New-Jersey.) Col. Taylor's regiment will embark to-day, from this place, for the above station.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.

OFFICIAL.

The minister of the Batavian republic, near the United States, has received officially the following resolve of the Supreme Governor and Council of the Dutch colonies in the East-Indies, residing at Batavia; —to wit.

"In order more effectually to encourage the commerce between the United States of America and these colonies, it is resolved,

"That from the 1st day of May, 1799, until six months after a general peace between the maritime powers, the rates of the produce of these colonies shall be established, as they respect the citizens of the said United States trading here, as follow:

Coffee, at 11 dollars per picol,
Pepper, 13 do. do.
Sugar, powder'd, 1st quality, 5 2-3 do. do.

"Free of all charges; and with permission to pay one third of the purchase money in the paper medium of the colony, at the agio of fifteen per cent."

A letter from French mentions, "that the President has convened a Council to deliberate on the state of the union. The embassy to France is to remain suspended for some time;—but the numerous detentions of American vessels by the British ships of war, on pretence of having enemy's property on board, will be made the subject of a formal demand of explanation. It is well known, that in time of war, the citizens and subjects of nations the least powerful at sea, will [illegible] ute of neutral flags to cover their pr[illegible] Nor is it a secret that there are nations who will endeavour to protect that property——who will run any risk to ensure its safe arrival; and who will do any thing but commit downright perjury, to make the world believe its owners were Americans. It must be admitted, that a belligerent power has a right to arrest such property on the ocean; and to send in, for a more fair examination than can possibly be made at sea, such vessels as may reasonably be expected to be laden therewith, in whole or in part. At the same time it is the duty of our government to inquire into any violations of the laws of nations; and see that its citizens do not suffer detention and spoliation, on false pretences and frivolous suspicions.—And this the President will do."

When the Ex-Director, Merlin, found his fall draw nigh, he said to Madame de Villars his concubine—"*Our last prank is England and Austria. The bastard republics are all rotten planks; let us save ourselves.*" At this epoch, Madame de Villars left France with 500,000 franks.—"No body can conceive (says the Prussian journal, Le Prudhomme) what money this woman has got by her intrigues in the Directory. The erasure of a single name from the Enigrant List fetched her 100,000 francs."

PROVIDENCE, October 26.

We learn that the three French frigates which touched at the Cape-de-Verds the last summer, and destroyed two American ships bound to Batavia, went from thence to the coast of Africa, where they are pillaging and destroying all before them. This information comes by an arrival at Bristol, which brought the crews of four American vessels, which vessels, together with their cargoes, were taken possession of by these marauders.

On the 15th ult. a large shoal of drum fish was discovered in Britain's bay, St. Mary's county, by a small boy, who gave notice to Capt. Philip Ford, who immediately took his negroes and laid his seine around part of the shoal, and caught between two and three thousand; which on an average weighed seventy-five pounds each. He generously gave immediate notice to his neighbours, who came from all directions within 15 miles, to the place where they were caught, and accepted as many as they could conveniently carry away.

[*Georgetown paper.*]

NEWPORT, October 29.

On Wednesday last Major-General C. C. PINCKNEY, with his Lady and Daughters, sailed on board the Packet *Concord*, for *Elizabeth-town Point (N. J.)* from whence he will immediately proceed to *Trenton*.—During his Residence here the General visited Forts *Adams* and *Wolcott*, accompanied by the Engineer, Major *Tousard*. The General also visited the different Sites where Fortifications are to be erected, and expressed the highest Satisfaction at the Selection of Situations, as well as his entire Approbation of the Works which have been already erected, being fully impressed with an Opinion of the Practicability of rendering this important Harbour perfectly secure from the Attacks of an Enemy by an Extension of the Plan of Fortifications already contemplated. By the Invitation of Commodore Barry the General visited the Frigate United States, where he was received by the Commodore and Officers with the most marked Respect and Attention, the Yards were manned and three Cheers given by the Men when the General went on board the Ship, which was repeated and a federal salute fired on his leaving her.—The General, during his short Stay in this Town, inspired a very general Respect and Veneration for his Talents and Virtues, which, united with the Recollection of his past Services, cannot fail to ensure him an affectionate Reception wherever the *true American Character* is respected and esteemed.

In a Speech of Mr. Fox in the British House of Commons, about two Years since, on the last Motion for a Parliamentary Reform, is the following remarkable Passage: "In all the Theories and Projects of the most absurd Speculation, it has never been suggested that it would be adviseable to extend the *elective Suffrage* to the *Female Sex*." It seems by this Passage, that Mr. Fox was unacquainted with the Constitution of New-Jersey, where (if we may credit the Papers of the Day) the Women turned out and voted at an Election to the Number of several Hundreds.—Mr. Fox would have been equally astonished to know, that in the same State, a Law had been passed to prevent *Law-Books* from being *read* in *Courts of Law!*

Last Thursday arrived here the United States Ship George Washington, Capt. Fletcher, from Cape-Nicola Mole, having convoyed upwards of 60 Sail of Vessels from thence, belonging to different Parts of the United States.

Thursday the 28th Day of November next, is appointed to be observed as a Day of Public Thanksgiving, Prayer and Praise, throughout the State of Connecticut.

We hear a BALL will be given by the young Gentlemen of this Town, to-morrow Evening in Honor of the President's Birth Day.

Last Friday arrived here the Ship George and Mary, Capt. Samuel Lawton, in 44 Days from St. Petersburg. In Lat. 39: 48, Long. 67: 0, spoke the Schooner Nancy, John Tittle, Master, three Days out from Beverly, bound for Demarara, all well.—Off Block-Island spoke with the Schooner Industry, Capt. ——, from Jamaica bound for Bolton, out 54 Days.

Judge ELLSWORTH and Governor DAVIE, Envoys to the French Republic, are expected to arrive here in the Course of this Day; and will probably set sail To-morrow in the United States Frigate.

Last Sunday Capt. Littlefield's Company of Artillerists and Engineers embarked at Fort-Wolcott, in order to proceed to Fort Jay near New-York.

MARRIED.]—At Plymouth (Massachusetts) on Wednesday Evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Dehon, *JOHN BOURS*, Esq; to Mrs. *ELIZABETH CHILCOTT*, Widow of Mr. Richard Chilcott, formerly of this Town.

DIED.]—"At Surinam, Mr. *John Moleroy*, of Providence, a very worthy, and respectable Citizen."

—At Bristol, Mrs. *Elizabeth Cooke*, only Daughter of the late Rev. John Usher, in the 68th Year of her Age.

—At Middletown (on this Island) Mr. *Robert Cornell*, in the 55th Year of his Age.

—On Saturday Morning last, in the 63d Year of her Age, Mrs. *Joanna Garrison*, Wife of Mr. Nicholas Garrison, formerly of Philadelphia—for many Years an eminent Schoolmistress in this Town.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1799.

OCTOBER.	Thermo. A. M.	Deg.	Thermo. P. M.	Wind. A. M.	Wind. P. M.	Weather. A. M.	Weather. P. M.
22	57		61	WSW.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
23	39		46	NW.	NW.	Fair.	Do.
24	35½		45	N.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
25	45		60	SE.	SE.	Cloudy.	Do.
26	59¼		61½	SW.	SW.	Rain.	Fair.
27	57		60	N.	NE.	Rainy.	Cloudy.
28	49		55	N.	NE.	Rain.	Rain.

☞ *All Persons indebted for this Paper are solicited to make immediate Payment.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Oct. 25.

ENTERED, *From*

Ship George & Mary, Lawton, St. Petersburg
Brig Peggy, Boss, Cape-Francois
Sloop New York Packet, Shaw, Ditto
Sloop Sally, Westcott, Providence
Romeo, Heath, Ditto
Henry, Jenkes, Alexandria
George, Smith, Ditto
Brig Favourite, Carter, New-York

CLEARED, *For*

Brig King Solomon, Coggeshall, Charleston
Eliza, Champlin, Africa
Schooner Phebe, Smith, Hartford
Hetty, Shores, Camden
Dolphin, Saunders, Ditto
Sloop Concord, Justin, New-York
Eagle, Earl, Philadelphia
Fame, Dennis, New-York
Eliza, Bliss, Ditto
Alice, Hillman, Richmond
Fair American, Bunker, New-Bedford
Butterfly, Tew, New-York
Schooner Diana, Hathaway, Charleston

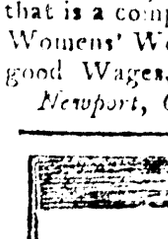
At a TOWN-COUNCIL, held in South-Kingstown, the 14th October, 1799.

WHEREAS on or about the Night of the 26th of September last, some evil minded Person or Persons did maliciously break down Three of the GUIDE-BOARDS lately erected in this Town. This Council hereby offer a Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS, to any one who will give Information, so that the Perpetrators thereof may be brought to Justice.

A true Copy;
Attest, *JAMES HELME Council-Clerk.*

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE
HAVE FOR SALE,
BROWN SUGAR by the Hogshead or Barrel; SHEATHING PAPER by the Hundred; and prime PORK by the Barrel.

Newport, October 20, 1799.



For NORFOLK,
The SCHOONER LOVEY,
SETH FREEMAN, Master,
She is a remarkably fast sailer, and will sail by Sunday next. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, South Side Stevens's Wharf.

N. B. The above Schooner is for Sale, and will be disposed of previous to her sailing, if applied for.

Newport, October 26, 1799.

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GEORGE BROWN,
JAMES SHERMAN, jun.

And those Persons indebted to the above Estate, are requested to make Payment to

ANNA SHERMAN, *Adm'x.*

South-Kingstown, Oct. 23, 1799.

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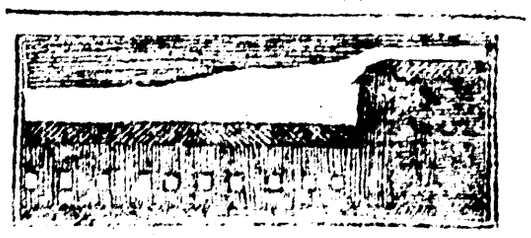
Newport, October 29, 1799.



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Newport, Sept. 16, 1799.

To be Sold, by
THOMAS PECKHAM,
APPLE-TREES, Cherry-Trees, Peach-Trees, all ingrafted; Quince Trees and about Four Hundred Poplar Trees, two and three Years old.

Newport, October 14, 1799.

WANTED to HIRE,
A few Hundred Dollars—good Security can be given. Inquire of the Printer.

September 23, 1799.

BALTIMORE, October 14.

The contents of the following article of intelligence will certainly be interesting to merchants, if it is true, as by the death of Rigaud, the contentions that have for some time past torn the colony of St. Domingo may cease, and the privateers which were hitherto under the orders of the (said to be) deceased general, called in; consequently, the trade to that island will be more secure:

Savannah, Sept. 27.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, to a gentleman in this city, dated Sept. 3, via Charleston.

"The Mole, and Jean Rabel, near it, are taken by Toussaint.—Rigaud is dead; he died of the wounds he received in his arm, which mortified. Gen. Beauvis succeeds him. A Captain of an English vessel, from New-Providence, bound for this port, is imprisoned, and his vessel under adjudication—we are anxious for the event."

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Dublin, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated August 14, 1799.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that this country, besides being perfectly tranquil, is at present in a most prosperous situation, far exceeding any thing that could be expected from its late unhappy state, and likely to continue so."

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24.

We mentioned in our last that bills had been found against Col. Lyon and others, in the Circuit Court for the District of Vermont, for Sedition. We have since learned that Col. Lyon (probably aware of the consequences of a trial) took care to elude the pursuit of the Marshal, by leaving the state—and that he passed through this county last Sunday, with part of his family and effects, supposed on his way to Kentucky.—Mr. Haswell was bound over, to receive his trial at the next court: and Mr. Spooner was discharged.

Information was also filed in the same Court against Dr. Shaw, of Castleton, for Sedition. *Northern Budget.*

A wild goose was last week shot near Horning Ferry, Norfolk, which weighed twenty-three pounds.

The French are remarked for their intrigue and cunning, yet like other cunning men, are often the dupes of their own intrigues. It has been the policy of their Councils, for more than a century, to attempt to reduce the powers of Great-Britain by WAR. The event has proved the weakness of the policy. Every war has ended in extending the trade, the resources and the naval power of Great-Britain.

This result is not surprizing; it is the natural consequence of the policy of Great-Britain, which is, to bend the main energies of the nation to increase her navy, and to furnish it with able officers and seamen.—This policy has been steady and unvaried, from the days of Cromwell, who formed the cradle of the British naval power in the establishment of the Navigation act.

The Dutch, the French and the Spaniards have, at times, pursued a similar policy; but their measures have been less systemized and less steady. A great naval power depends on an extensive and permanent trade, especially the carrying trade. The Spaniards, by their jealousy, restrictions and monopolies, abridge their own commerce, and thus cut up by the roots the nursery of seamen. The Dutch have paid more attention to commerce than to a navy, yet notwithstanding their neglect of the navy, they are found to be the most formidable enemies of Great-Britain on the water.

If the continental powers, who are the rivals of Great-Britain in commerce, do not change their policy, they will always be subordinate on the ocean. One or two more wars will exalt the British navy, and give it command of every valuable branch of trade in both the Indies; for during war, the British augment their force, and what is more, improve in seamanship and naval tactics. Nothing can ruin the British maritime force but a long peace, in which her seamanship and discipline shall be lost, and her great officers shall pass off the stage. Such a peace would reduce her power more nearly on a level, with that of her rivals. Great-Britain would necessarily lose much of her strength in experienced officers and discipline; while her rivals would gain strength by an accession of seamen and ships.

It is expected that Great-Britain must sink under the weight of her debt. But this is problematical—for the experience of a century proves that the growth of her trade and industry is equal to the augmentation of her debt, and enables her to meet the demands of the nation. It is far from being certain that the one will not run commensurate with the other.

HUDSON, October 15.

Arrived at the wharves in this city, on Wednesday last, the ship Oswego, Captain George Clark, from the coast of Chili, in the Pacific Ocean, with a cargo of 1100 bbls. Spermaceti and 100 whale oil. Capt. Clark was about 23 months performing his voyage, and we are happy to learn that he brought all his crew home in good health.

NEW-HAVEN, October 23.

The 11th regiment of the United States Infantry, Col. Ogden, (New-Jersey,) the 12th, Col. Smith, (New-York,) and the 13th, Col. Taylor, (Connecticut,) are to be stationed during the winter at Scotch Plains (New-Jersey.) Col. Taylor's regiment will embark to-day, from this place, for the above station.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.

OFFICIAL.

The minister of the Batavian republic, near the United States, has received officially the following resolve of the Supreme Governor and Council of the Dutch colonies in the East-Indies, residing at Batavia; —to wit.

"In order more effectually to encourage the commerce between the United States of America and these colonies, it is resolved,

"That from the 1st day of May, 1799, until six months after a general peace between the maritime powers, the rates of the produce of these colonies shall be established, as they respect the citizens of the said United States trading here, as follow:

Coffee, at 11 dollars per picol,
Pepper, 13 do. do.
Sugar, powder'd, 1st quality, 5 2-3 do. do.

"Free of all charges; and with permission to pay one third of the purchase money in the paper medium of the colony, at the agio of fifteen per cent."

A letter from Trenton mentions, "that the President has convened a Council to deliberate on the state of the union. The embassy to France is to remain suspended for some time;—but the numerous detentions of American vessels by the British ships of war, on pretence of having enemy's property on board, will be made the subject of a formal demand of explanation. It is well known, that in time of war, the citizens and subjects of nations the least powerful at sea, will make use of neutral flags to cover their property: Nor is it a secret that there are neutrals who will endeavour to protect that property——who will run any risk to ensure its safe arrival; and who will do any thing but commit downright perjury, to make the world believe its owners were Americans. It must be admitted, that a belligerent power has a right to arrest such property on the ocean; and to send in, for a more fair examination than can possibly be made at sea, such vessels as may reasonably be expected to be ladened therewith, in whole or in part. At the same time it is the duty of our government to inquire into any violations of the laws of nations; and see that its citizens do not suffer detention and spoilation, on false pretences and frivolous suspicions.—And this the President will do."

When the Ex-Director, Merlin, found his fall draw nigh, he said to Madame de Villars his concubine—"*Our last plank is England and Austria. The bastard republics are all rotten planks; let us save ourselves.*" At this epoch, Madame de Villars left France with 500,000 franks.—"No body can conceive (says the Prussian journal, Le Prudhomme) what money this woman has got by her intrigues in the Directory. The erasure of a single name from the Emigrant List fetched her 100,000 franks."

PROVIDENCE, October 26.

We learn that the three French frigates which touched at the Cape-de-Verds the last summer, and destroyed two American ships bound to Batavia, went from thence to the coast of Africa, where they are pillaging and destroying all before them. This information comes by an arrival at Bristol, which brought the crews of four American vessels, which vessels, together with their cargoes, were taken possession of by these marauders.

On the 15th ult. a large shoal of drum fish was discovered in Britain's bay, St. Mary's county, by a small boy, who gave notice to Capt. Philip Ford, who immediately took his negroes and laid his seine around part of the shoal, and caught between two and three thousand; which on an average weighed seventy-five pounds each. He generously gave immediate notice to his neighbours, who came from all directions within 15 miles, to the place where they were caught, and accepted as many as they could conveniently carry away.

[*Georgetown paper.*]

NEWPORT, October 29.

On Wednesday last Major-General C. C. PINCKNEY, with his Lady and Daughters, sailed on board the Packet *Concord*, for *Elizabeth-town Point (N. J.)* from whence he will immediately proceed to *Trenton*.—During his Residence here the General visited Forts *Adams* and *Wolcott*, accompanied by the Engineer, Major *Tousard*. The General also visited the different Sites where Fortifications are to be erected, and expressed the highest Satisfaction at the Selection of Situations, as well as his entire Approbation of the Works which have been already erected, being fully impressed with an Opinion of the Practicability of rendering this important Harbour perfectly secure from the Attacks of an Enemy by an Extension of the Plan of Fortifications already contemplated. By the Invitation of Commodore Barry the General visited the Frigate United States, where he was received by the Commodore and Officers with the most marked Respect and Attention, the Yards were manned and three Cheers given by the Men when the General went on board the Ship, which was repeated and a federal salute fired on his leaving her.—The General, during his short Stay in this Town, inspired a very general Respect and Veneration for his Talents and Virtues, which, united with the Recollection of his past Services, cannot fail to ensure him an affectionate Reception wherever the *true American Character* is respected and esteemed.

In a Speech of Mr. Fox in the British House of Commons, about two Years since, on the last Motion for a Parliamentary Reform, is the following remarkable Passage: "In all the Theories and Projects of the most absurd Speculation, it has never been suggested that it would be adviseable to extend the *elective Suffrage* to the *Female Sex*." It seems by this Passage, that Mr. Fox was unacquainted with the Constitution of New-Jersey, where (if we may credit the Papers of the Day) the Women turned out and voted at an Election to the Number of several Hundreds.—Mr. Fox would have been equally astonished to know, that in the same State, a Law had been passed to prevent *Law-Books* from being *read* in *Courts of Law!*

Last Thursday arrived here the United States Ship George Washington, Capt. Fletcher, from Cape-Nicola Mole, having convoyed upwards of 60 Sail of Vessels from thence, belonging to different Parts of the United States.

Thursday the 28th Day of November next, is appointed to be observed as a Day of Public Thanksgiving, Prayer and Praise, throughout the State of Connecticut.

We hear a BALL will be given by the young Gentlemen of this Town, to-morrow Evening in Honor of the President's Birth Day.

Last Friday arrived here the Ship George and Mary, Capt. Samuel Lawton, in 44 Days from St. Petersburg. In Lat. 39: 48, Long. 67: 0, spoke the Schooner Nancy, John Tittle, Master, three Days out from Beverly, bound for Demarara, all well.—Off Block-Island spoke with the Schooner Industry, Capt. ——, from Jamaica bound for Bolton, out 54 Days.

Judge ELLSWORTH and Governor DAVIE, Envoys to the French Republic, are expected to arrive here in the Course of this Day; and will probably set sail To-morrow in the United States Frigate.

Last Sunday Capt. Littlefield's Company of Artillerists and Engineers embarked at Fort-Wolcott, in order to proceed to Fort Jay near New-York.

MARRIED.]—At Plymouth (Massachusetts) on Wednesday Evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Dehon, *JOHN BOURS*, Esq; to Mrs. *ELIZABETH CHILCOTT*, Widow of Mr. Richard Chilcott, formerly of this Town.

DIED.]—"At Surinam, Mr. *John Moleroy*, of Providence, a very worthy, and respectable Citizen."

—At Bristol, Mrs. *Elizabeth Cooke*, only Daughter of the late Rev. John Usher, in the 68th Year of her Age.

—At Middletown (on this Island) Mr. *Robert Cornell*, in the 55th Year of his Age.

—On Saturday Morning last, in the 63d Year of her Age, Mrs. *Joanna Garrison*, Wife of Mr. Nicholas Garrison, formerly of Philadelphia—for many Years an eminent Schoolmistress in this Town.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1799.

OCTOBER.	Thermo. A. M.	Deg.	Thermo. P. M.	Wind. A. M.	Wind. P. M.	Weather. A. M.	Weather. P. M.
	7		3	7	3	7	3
22	57		61	WSW.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
23	39		46	NW.	NW.	Fair.	Do.
24	35½		45	N.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
25	45		60	SE.	SE.	Cloudy.	Do.
26	59¼		61½	SW.	SW.	Rain.	Fair.
27	57		60	N.	NE.	Rainy.	Cloudy.
28	49		55	N.	NE.	Rain.	Rain.

☞ *All Persons indebted for this Paper are solicited to make immediate Payment.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Oct. 28.

ENTERED, *From*

Ship George & Mary, Lawton, St. Petersburg
Brig Peggy, Boss, Cape-Francois
Sloop New York Packet, Shaw, Ditto
Sloop Sally, Westcott, Providence
Romeo, Heath, Ditto
Henry, Jenkes, Alexandria
George, Smith, Ditto
Brig Favourite, Carter, New-York

CLEARED, *For*

Brig King Solomon, Coggeshall, Charleston
Eliza, Champlin, Africa
Schooner Phebe, Smith, Hartford
Hetty, Shores, Camden
Dolphin, Saunders, Ditto
Sloop Concord, Justin, New-York
Eagle, Earl, Philadelphia
Fame, Dennis, New-York
Eliza, Bliss, Ditto
Alice, Hillman, Richmond
Fair American, Bunker, New-Bedford
Butterfly, Tew, New-York
Schooner Diana, Hatheway, Charleston

At a TOWN-COUNCIL, held in South-Kingstown, the 14th October, 1790.

WHEREAS on or about the Night of the 26th of September last, some evil minded Person or Persons did maliciously break down Three of the GUIDE-BOARDS lately erected in this Town. This Council hereby offer a Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS, to any one who will give Information, so that the Perpetrators thereof may be brought to Justice.

A true Copy:
Attest, *JAMES HELME Council-Clerk.*

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE
HAVE FOR SALE,
BROWN SUGAR by the Hogshead or Barrel; SHEATHING PAPER by the Hundred; and prime PORK by the Barrel.

Newport, October 29, 1799.

For NORFOLK,
The SCHOONER LOVEY,
SETH FREEMAN, Master,
She is a remarkably fast sailer, and will sail by Sunday next. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, South Side Stevens's Wharf.

N. B. The above Schooner is for Sale, and will be disposed of previous to her sailing, if applied for.

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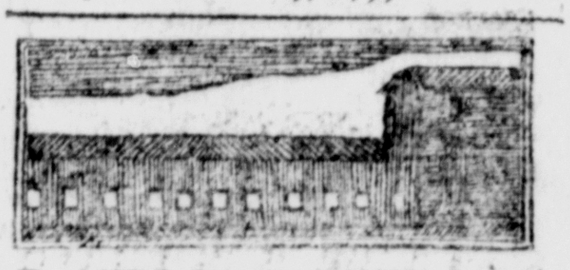

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Newport, October 14, 1799.

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A few Hundred Dollars—good Security can be given. Inquire of the Printer.

September 23, 1799.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *for March* 1799.

A CROP, democratique, all cloſely ſhorn,
Went to a barber's ſhop one Sunday morn,
Mid ranks of wigs he took his ſeat, to learn
Some barber's news, and wait his ſhaving turn,
Up came old Gauger with his flowing wig,
White as a cauliflower, but twice as big,
And peering round, for he was almoſt blind,
A vacant block-ſtand for his wig to find,
He chanc'd ſad hap, his periwig to pop
Upon the nut-brown head of knowing crop.
Up bounc'd the blade, and ſwore, and flounc'd about,
"Od, demme—demme ſir, I'll call ye out"—
Quick as light-horſeman vaults into the ſaddle,
Did Gauger's ſpectacles his noſe beſtraddle,
For much he ſtar'd to ſee his old wig walk,
Swear ſo, and ſo undutifully talk;
But ſoon as ever the miſtake he ſpied,
The good old man, quite out of breath, replied,
"Your feelings, ſir, I did not mean to ſhock,
"Indeed, indeed, I took you for a block."
THRUM.

THEATRICAL ANECDOTE.

At the theatre in Lancaſter, England, ſome time ago, whilſt Mrs. Siddons was performing the part of Iſabella, in the tragedy of that name, and whilſt the audience were ſilently attentive to the diſtreſs of the ſcene—in the fifth act, where the heroine of the piece is brought in frantic, and ſays

——"Call down the Heavenly powers,
"To witneſs how you uſe me."

immediately on one of the female attendants exclaiming

"Help! help! we cannot hold her."

a ſalt tar in the gallery called out with earneſtneſs "*Give her ſome grog immediately.*" The illuſion totally vaniſhed for the time, and was not completely reſtored when the curtain dropped.

NEW-YORK, October 18.

The affairs of Europe, at the preſent time, preſent to us new proofs, that the great principles which govern the revolutions of the world, remain unchanged; and that, what happened two thouſand years ago, muſt, under like circumſtances, happen again, in this and every future period.—We ſee in hiſtory, how the great empires of Aſſyria, Perſia, Macedonia and Rome, fell to pieces by their own weight, the principles of corruption, or the force of reaſon. The efforts of France, founded on different pretexts, and ſeconded by the ſtrongeſt paſſions of the populace, exhibited a proſpect of extending conqueſts and empire over a great portion of the globe, and of giving them a duration unknown to the great empires of antiquity. It has been a current opinion, that the French conqueſts would be durable, and change the face of Europe; and there is reaſon to believe, that at all events, the political ſtate of Europe, and more eſpecially the civil and domeſtic ſtate of its inhabitants, will undergo a conſiderable change.—It is probable, that the eccleſiaſtical ſyſtem of domination will never be re-eſtabliſhed in its full force; and that many of the feudal ſervices will be aboliſhed, mitigated or exchanged, for fixed rents, or compenſations.

But, that the French could over-run the world, and remain long maſters of it, was a chimerical idea. Nothing is more certain than that, beyond a certain extent, an empire is weakened by conqueſts, and acquiſitions of territory. Had the French limited their ambition, by the Rhine and the Alps, it is probable, they might have held their dominions. But when they puſhed their armies into Italy, the interior of Germany, and eſpecially into Egypt and Syria, there was no difficulty in pronouncing on the certainty, that at ſome future time, not diſtant, defeat and diſaſter were to be their fate.

SIERRE LEONE.

In a debate on the Slave-trade bill, in the Britiſh Houſe of Lords, on the 5th of July, Lord Grenville made the following obſervations relative to the colony of Sierra Leone:

"A Counſel who lately appeared at the bar againſt this bill, ſpoke in a ſneering manner of this Company, and the feeble attempts it had already made in producing any articles of trade. But he would aſk, noble Lords, whether any of thoſe Colonies, which were now rich and flouriſhing States in America, had in the ſpace of 50 years, after their firſt eſtabliſhment, made a greater progreſs, than the Sierra Leone Company did in the ſpace of ſeven years?——Was it nothing, that this company had imported ivory into Great-Britain, and were likely to carry that trade to a conſiderable extent?—Was it nothing, that they had diſcovered a dye which could colour a much finer blue than Indigo; and when Indigo and tobacco were ſtill cultivated in America, they were ſpoken of in Europe with contempt. Was it nothing that the company had cultivated cotton, which promiſed to be very productive? But, upon this part of the ſubject it had been argued by counſel, that this cultivation of cotton would injure the planters in the Weſt-Indies. If any noble Lord ſuffered ſuch an argument to weigh with him for a moment, he would inform him that ſuch was, at the moment, the ſcarcity of cotton, that manufacturers could not carry on their buſineſs for want of it, in ſhort, the Sierra Leone company had made efforts that promiſed hereafter to be of the moſt eſſential benefit to this country. There was no part of the Globe, on which it was not poſſible to produce things uſeful for man, and ſerviceable to every other country."

NEWPORT and *NEW-LONDON*
New Line of STAGES:

From New-London to Newport, twice a Week, through Groton, Stonington, Weſterly, Charleſtown, and South-Kingſtown, &c.

(FOR THE WINTER SEASON)
—*AS FOLLOWS:*—

Leave New-London, Mondays and Thurſdays, at 9, A. M.
Arrive at Newport, Tueſdays and Fridays, at 12, A. M.

RETURNING,

Leave Newport, Tueſdays and Fridays, at 2, P. M.
Arrive at New-London, Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at 6, P. M.

EACH Paſſenger pays from New-London Ferry to Narraganſet Ferry, Three Dollars; the Remainder of the Road pays Fourpence Halfpenny per Mile, and are allowed Fourteen Pounds Baggage, each:——One Hundred Pounds extra Baggage pays the ſame as a Paſſenger.

Paſſengers at *Newport* may apply to Mr. *Townſend's*; and at *New-London*, at Mr. *Frink's* Tavern, where the Driver will call previous to his leaving thoſe Places.

ALL Favours will be gratefully received, and thankfully acknowledged, by the Public's obedient and very humble Servants,
PETER CRARY & CO.
Stonington-Port, October 21, 1799.

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT, ss.

BY Virtue of a Warrant, from the Hon. BENJAMIN BOURN, Eſq; Judge of the Diſtrict Court for Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict:

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons concerned, that a Libel is filed in ſaid Court by WILLIAM ELLERY, Eſq; Collector of the Diſtrict of Newport, againſt One Barrel of Brown Sugar imported from the Havanna, in the Sloop Good Intent, John Dennis, Maſter, and landed from ſaid Sloop without a Permit, contrary to Law:—And that Trial will be had upon ſaid Libel, at a Diſtrict Court to be holden at Providence, on the Third Tueſday of November next.

W. PECK, *Marſhal.*
Providence, October 14, 1799.

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT, ss.

BY Order of the Hon. BENJAMIN BOURN, Eſq; Judge of the Diſtrict Court for Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict,

There will be expoſed for Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday the firſt Day of November next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Wharf of HENRY SHERBURNE, Eſq; in Newport, the SLOOP RANGER.——Said Sloop having been adjudged forfeit, for having been fitted, equipped and employed, in tranſporting SLAVES from the Coaſt of Africa to the Weſt-Indies, contrary to the Statue of the United States in ſuch Caſe made and provided.

W. PECK, *Marſhal.*
Providence, October 9, 1799.

WHEREAS the Hon. Court of Probate, of the Town of South-Kingſtown, the 12th of Auguſt, 1799, appointed the Subſcribers Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors of *Thomas Knowles*, late of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and have allowed Six Months for that Purpoſe; hereby give Notice to all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, that they preſent the ſame to us, at our reſpective Dwelling-Houſes, any Time within ſaid Term.

GIDEON J. BABCOCK,
PELEG BROWN.

And thoſe Perſons indebted to the above Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment to the Subſcriber.

SAMUEL UNDERWOOD, *Adm'r.*
South-Kingſtown, Aug. 12, 1799.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,

By *THOMAS HANDY*,

Freſh TEAS of the firſt Qualities, viz.

GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Alſo, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-ſtreet, ſingle and double-refined SUGAR.

Newport, 8th October, 1799.

NATHAN B. MILLER

Has for Sale,

A few Pipes of BRANDY, of the 5th Proof, *entitled to the Drawback.*—Alſo new Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel or larger Quantity; and PIMENTO by the Bag.

Oct. 15, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

That he has juſt received, at his STORE, *oppoſite General* MARTIN'S,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo, One Box of Gentlemens' TRUXTON HATS.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

ETHAN CLARKE

HAS FOR SALE,

A few Pipes of excellent Cogniac Brandy; Claret Wine in Boxes, of 2 Dozen in a Box; Bottled Porter and Brown Stout in Caſks; Molaſſes and New-England Rum by Hogſhead; and Anchors &c. as uſual.

Newport, Sept. 2, 1799.

FOR SALE, BY
GODFREY WENWOOD,

NEW ſuperfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Miſtic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Buſhel or leſs Quantity.

Newport, Oct. 7, 1799.

JOHN ATTWOOD

Reſpectfully acquaints the Public,

THAT he continues the BAKING BUSINESS, on the Point, near the Ferry.——He returns his ſincere Thanks to the former Cuſtomers, and ſolicits a Continuance of their Cuſtom.

Newport, Oct. 14, 1799.

To be LET,

And Poſſeſſion given on the 1st *of April next,*

THE excellent and well-known FARM, called the Young's Farm, lying One Mile and a Half from Lebanon Town, on the Colcheſter Road, containing 306 Acres, with a good Farm-Houſe and neceſſary Out-Houſes.——Thoſe who wiſh to hire a good Farm, may inquire of thoſe who are acquainted with ſaid Farm; and for Terms apply to *Rowſe Babcock*, at Pawcatuck Bridge.

Weſterly, October 11, 1799.

BENJAMIN HILL

Reſpectfully informs his old Cuſtomers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next Northward of Meſſrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has

AN Aſſortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Caſh.

He alſo continues his BAKING BUSINESS as uſual, on the Wharf below his Houſe—where any Merchant or Captain of Veſſel may be ſupplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the ſhorteſt Notice.

Newport, Sept. 17, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that there are Three CERTIFICATES of Funded Stock LOST, ſtanding on the Books of the Loan-Office in the State of Rhode-Iſland, in the Name of ANN JOHNSON, of Wrentham (Widow).

		D. Cts.
No. 232, for Six per Cent. Stock Annuity, for		40 56
232 Three per Cent. for		30 41
232 Deferred, for		20 28
	Total,	91 25

And that an Application will be made, to have the ſame Certificates renewed, by

THOMAS TILLINGHAST,
of Eaſt-Greenwich.

October 12, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions—Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Sileſias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the Weſt-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Cargo, on ſhort Notice; Molaſſes, per Hogſhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs; ſuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

JOHN THURSTON,

Takes this Method to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has taken the Store on Baniſter's Wharf, lately improved by Mr. *Stephen Pierce*, deceaſed, where he has for Sale the following Articles, viz.

BRANDY; Rum; Gin; white and brown Sugars; Flour; Rice; Chocolate; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Muſtard; Codfiſh; an Aſſortment of blue, white and figur'd Queen's Ware; Stone Ware of all Sorts; Egyptian China Tea-Pots and Ink-ſtands; Decanters, Wine Glaſſes, and Tumblers, a great Variety; Barberry and Bees-Wax; Sole-Leather; Bruſhes and Brooms; Cedar Pails; Sieves; Coffee-Mills; Powder, and Shot of all Sizes; Soap; Candles; Lead; Mens' and Womens' Shoes and Slippers; Table Knives and Forks; Penknives; Patent Spoons; Caſes of Razors; Guns; Gun-Locks; Padlocks; Door and Cheſt Locks; Braſs Cocks; Hammers; Money Scales; Steel and Mouſe Traps; Gimblets of various Sizes; Shoe and Buckle-Bruſhes; Shot Moulds; Japann'd Ware; Spectacles; Bed-Cords; Fiſhing-Lines; Fiſh-Hooks, of all Sizes; Poles, Lines, and Hooks, equipped for Fiſhing; ready-made American Colours of all Sorts; Nails of various Sorts; Iron Scrapers; Patent and other Time Glaſſes; Double Battle and other Gunpowder; Drawing-Knives; Nova-Scotia Grindſtones; and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Rice by the Caſk, and Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, Auguſt 5, 1799.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store on Baniſter's Wharf,

A General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, of the firſt Quality.

Captains of Veſſels and others ſupplied with SEA-STORES, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may rely upon ſupplying themſelves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reaſonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to his Cuſtomers and the Public for paſt, and ſolicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Bruſhes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Bruſhes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varniſh.
Black Ditto.
Window Glaſs & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions to uſe them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *for March* 1799.

A CROP, democratique, all cloſely ſhorn,
Went to a barber's ſhop one Sunday morn,
Mid ranks of wigs he took his ſeat, to learn
Some barber's news, and wait his ſhaving turn,
Up came old Gauger with his flowing wig,
White as a cauliflower, but twice as big,
And peering round, for he was almoſt blind,
A vacant block-ſtand for his wig to find,
He chanc'd ſad hap, his periwig to pop
Upon the nut-brown head of knowing crop.
Up bounc'd the blade, and ſwore, and flounc'd about,
"Od, demme—demme ſir, I'll call ye out"—
Quick as light-horſeman vaults into the ſaddle,
Did Gauger's ſpectacles his noſe beſtraddle,
For much he ſtar'd to ſee his old wig walk,
Swear ſo, and ſo undutifully talk;
But ſoon as ever the miſtake he ſpied,
The good old man, quite out of breath, replied,
"Your feelings, ſir, I did not mean to ſhock,
"Indeed, indeed, I took you for a block."

THRUM.

THEATRICAL ANECDOTE.

At the theatre in Lancaſter, England, ſome time ago, whilſt Mrs. Siddons was performing the part of Iſabella, in the tragedy of that name, and whilſt the audience were ſilently attentive to the diſtreſs of the ſcene—in the fifth act, where the heroine of the piece is brought in frantic, and ſays

——"Call down the Heavenly powers,
"To witneſs how you uſe me."

Immediately on one of the female attendants exclaiming

"Help! help! we cannot hold her."

an honeſt tar in the gallery called out with great earneſtneſs "*Give her some grog immediately.*" The illuſion totally vaniſhed for ſome time, and was not completely reſtored when the curtain dropped.

NEW-YORK, October 18.

The affairs of Europe, at the preſent time, preſent to us new proofs, that the great principles which govern the revolutions of the world, remain unchanged; and that, what happened two thouſand years ago, muſt, under like circumſtances, happen again, in this and every future period.—We ſee in hiſtory, how the great empires of Aſſyria, Perſia, Macedonia and Rome, fell to pieces by their own weight, the principles of corruption, or the force of reaſon. The efforts of France, founded on different pretexts, and ſeconded by the ſtrongeſt paſſions of the populace, exhibited a proſpect of extending conqueſts and empire over a great portion of the globe, and of giving them a duration unknown to the great empires of antiquity. It has been a current opinion, that the French conqueſts would be durable, and change the face of Europe; and there is reaſon to believe, that at all events, the political ſtate of Europe, and more eſpecially the civil and domeſtic ſtate of its inhabitants, will undergo a conſiderable change.—It is probable, that the eccleſiaſtical ſyſtem of domination will never be re-eſtabliſhed in its full force; and that many of the feudal ſervices will be aboliſhed, mitigated or exchanged, for fixed rents, or compenſations.

But, that the French could over-run the world, and remain long maſters of it, was a chimerical idea. Nothing is more certain than that, beyond a certain extent, an empire is weakened by conqueſts, and acquiſitions of territory. Had the French limited their ambition, by the Rhine and the Alps, it is probable, they might have held their dominions. But when they puſhed their armies into Italy, the interior of Germany, and eſpecially into Egypt and Syria, there was no difficulty in pronouncing on the certainty, that at ſome future time, not diſtant, defeat and diſaſter were to be their fate.

SIERRE LEONE.

In a debate on the Slave-trade bill, in the Britiſh Houſe of Lords, on the 5th of July, Lord Grenville made the following obſervations relative to the colony of Sierra Leone:

"A Counſel who lately appeared at the bar againſt this bill, ſpoke in a ſneering manner of this Company, and the feeble attempts it had already made in producing any articles of trade. But he would aſk, noble Lords, whether any of thoſe Colonies, which were now rich and flouriſhing States in America, had in the ſpace of 50 years, after their firſt eſtabliſhment, made a greater progreſs, than the Sierra Leone Company did in the ſpace of ſeven years?——Was it nothing, that this company had imported ivory into Great-Britain, and were likely to carry that trade to a conſiderable extent?—Was it nothing, that they had diſcovered a dye which could colour a much finer blue than Indigo; and when Indigo and tobacco were firſt cultivated in America, they were ſpoken of in Europe with contempt. Was it nothing that the company had cultivated cotton, which promiſed to be very productive? But, upon this part of the ſubject it had been argued by counſel, that this cultivation of cotton would injure the planters in the Weſt-Indies. If any noble Lord ſuffered ſuch an argument to weigh with him for a moment, he would inform him that ſuch was, at the moment, the ſcarcity of cotton, that manufacturers could not carry on their buſineſs for want of it, in ſhort, the Sierra Leone company had made efforts that promiſed hereafter to be of the moſt eſſential benefit to this country. There was no part of the Globe, on which it was not poſſible to produce things uſeful for man, and ſerviceable to every other country."

NEWPORT and *NEW-LONDON*
New Line of STAGES:

From New-London to Newport, twice a Week, through Groton, Stonington, Weſterly, Charleſtown, and South-Kingſtown, &c.

(FOR THE WINTER SEASON)
—*AS FOLLOWS:*—

Leave New-London, Mondays and Thurſdays, at 9, A. M.
Arrive at Newport, Tueſdays and Fridays, at 12, A. M.

RETURNING,

Leave Newport, Tueſdays and Fridays, at 2, P. M.
Arrive at New-London, Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at 6, P. M.

EACH Paſſenger pays from New-London Ferry to Narraganſet Ferry, Three Dollars; the Remainder of the Road pays Fourpence Halfpenny per Mile, and are allowed Fourteen Pounds Baggage, each:——One Hundred Pounds extra Baggage pays the ſame as a Paſſenger.

Paſſengers at *Newport* may apply to Mr. *Townſend's*; and at *New-London*, at Mr. *Frink's* Tavern, where the Driver will call previous to his leaving thoſe Places.

ALL Favours will be gratefully received, and thankfully acknowledged, by the Public's obedient and very humble Servants,

PETER CRARY & CO.

Stonington-Port, October 21, 1799.

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT, *ss.*

BY Virtue of a Warrant, from the Hon. BENJAMIN BOURN, Eſq; Judge of the Diſtrict Court for Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict:

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons concerned, that a Libel is filed in ſaid Court by WILLIAM ELLERY, Eſq; Collector of the Diſtrict of Newport, againſt One Barrel of Brown Sugar imported from the Havanna, in the Sloop Good Intent, John Dennis, Maſter, and landed from ſaid Sloop without a Permit, contrary to Law:—And that Trial will be had upon ſaid Libel, at a Diſtrict Court to be holden at Providence, on the Third Tueſday of November next.

W. PECK, *Marſhal.*

Providence, October 14, 1799.

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT, *ss.*

BY Order of the Hon. BENJAMIN BOURN, Eſq; Judge of the Diſtrict Court for Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict,

There will be expoſed for Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday the firſt Day of November next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Wharf of HENRY SHERBURNE, Eſq; in Newport, the SLOOP RANGER.——Said Sloop having been adjudged forfeit, for having been fitted, equipped and employed, in tranſporting SLAVES from the Coaſt of Africa to the Weſt-Indies, contrary to the Statue of the United States in ſuch Caſe made and provided.

W. PECK, *Marſhal.*

Providence, October 9, 1799.

WHEREAS the Hon. Court of Probate, of the Town of South-Kingſtown, the 12th of Auguſt, 1799, appointed the Subſcribers Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors of *Thomas Knowles*, late of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and have allowed Six Months for that Purpoſe; hereby give Notice to all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, that they preſent the ſame to us, at our reſpective Dwelling-Houſes, any Time within ſaid Term.

GIDEON J. BABCOCK,
PELEG BROWN.

And thoſe Perſons indebted to the above Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment to the Subſcriber,

SAMUEL UNDERWOOD, *Adm'r.*

South-Kingſtown, Aug. 12, 1799.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,

By THOMAS HANDY,

Freſh TEAS of the firſt Qualities, viz.

GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Alſo, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-ſtreet, ſingle and double-refined SUGAR.

Newport, 8th October, 1799.

NATHAN B. MILLER

Has for Sale,

A few Pipes of BRANDY, of the 5th Proof, *entitled to the Drawback.*—Alſo new Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel or larger Quantity; and PIMENTO by the Bag.

Oct. 15, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

That he has juſt received, at his STORE, *oppoſite General* MARTIN'S,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo, One Box of Gentlemens' TRUXTON HATS.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

ETHAN CLARKE

HAS FOR SALE,

A few Pipes of excellent Cogniac Brandy; Claret Wine in Boxes, of 2 Dozen in a Box; Bottled Porter and Brown Stout in Caſks; Molaſſes and New-England Rum by Hogſhead; and Anchors &c. as uſual.

Newport, Sept. 2, 1799.

FOR SALE, BY
GODFREY WENWOOD,

NEW ſuperfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Miſtic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Buſhel or leſs Quantity.

Newport, Oct. 7, 1799.

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Newport, Oct. 14, 1799.

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And Poſſeſſion given on the 1st *of April next,*

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Newport, Sept. 17, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that there are Three CERTIFICATES of Funded Stock LOST, ſtanding on the Books of the Loan-Office in the State of Rhode-Iſland, in the Name of ANN JOHNSON, of Wrentham (Widow).

	D. Cts.
No. 232, for Six per Cent. Stock Annuity, for	40 56
232 Three per Cent. for	30 41
232 Deferred, for	20 28
Total,	91 25

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THOMAS TILLINGHAST,
of Eaſt-Greenwich.

October 12, 1799.

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ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions—Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Britannias; Rouens; Sileſias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the Weſt-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

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Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

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☞ Rice by the Caſk, and Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, Auguſt 5, 1799.

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Newport, April 29, 1799.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
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Newport, May 24, 1799.